

TARIFF MEASURE PASSES HOUSE

Party Lines Broken and the Phil-
ippines Bill Goes Through
258 to 71.

A HARD DAY FOR MEMBERS

Many Amendments Launched,
But Went to Pieces in the
Storm of Debate.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House to-day substantially as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 258 to 71. On motion of Mr. Pujol (Louisiana), rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco—25 per cent. of the Dingley rates; and one or two changes were made as to language.

This result was attained after decidedly the most strenuous day of the present Congress. Many amendments were launched and went to pieces in the storm of debate.

Republican opposition to the bill in the interest of American beet and cane sugar and tobacco tried out its strength early and gave up. This opposition refused to affiliate with Democratic efforts. The strongest plea for "insurgents" support was made in behalf of Champ Clark's amendment reducing the differential on refined sugar, which was ruled out of order by the chair. The minority sought to duplicate the House record made on the Cuban reciprocity act, but not a Republican opponent to this measure stood with them to overrule this decision of the chair.

The Democratic substitute providing for free trade with the Philippines met with only the support of the minority, and went down under a vote of 231 to 166.

An effort, sustained by the Democrats, but opposed by all but three Republicans, was initiated by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippine Islands as soon as their inhabitants can be prepared for self-government.

Mr. McCall offered an amendment to this effect, which was ruled out of order by the chair, whose decision was sustained on appeal, 198 to 123.

No Home Protection.
Mr. Post (North Carolina) presented an amendment providing that whenever it shall be ascertained by the President that any article manufactured in the United States is sold abroad for less than at home, the President shall have power to reduce the import duty on the particular article to just the amount of advantage given the foreign buyer. The amendment went out on a point of order, despite Mr. Post's appeal to the chair to heed the interest of the millions of citizens of this country.

The minority leader, Mr. Williams, noting the interval on the part of administration and the party in power, offered an amendment putting sugar and tobacco on the Philippines on the free list.

In supporting his amendment, Mr. Williams twitted the Republican opponents of the bill with having weak knees, because they had just refused to support Mr. McCall's amendment to "cut loose" from the Philippines.

The amendment was defeated 68 to 170. Speaking of his amendment reducing the differential on refined sugar, Mr. Clark said there was an opportunity for all those Republicans who had denounced the "sugar trust" to back up their words.

Mr. Clark appealed from the decision of the chair, and on a rising vote the decision was sustained 220 to 12, not a Republican voting with the Democrats. Applause followed the vote, when Mr. Williams exclaimed: "Having succeeded in removing the Republican party from the public applause, which is always the result of any attack on the sugar trust (prolonged Democratic applause), I will now offer another amendment."

Mr. Williams gave way to Mr. Sullivan (Massachusetts), who offered an amendment, which failed. The bill was then reported to the House and the Democratic substitute providing for free trade with the Philippines was offered and defeated, 231 to 196.

Messrs. Clark and Lamar, of Florida, were the only Democrats to vote against the substitute.

The roll call on the passage of this bill resulted in 258 yeas and seventy-one nays, with seven answering present. Fifty-seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats voted against the bill. The House adjourned until to-morrow. The bill admits goods, the growth or products of the Philippine Islands, into the United States free of duty, except sugar, tobacco and rice, on which a tariff of twenty-five per cent. of the Dingley rate is levied. It provides that after April 11, 1905, there shall be absolute free trade each way between the United States and the Philippines. It also exempts Philippine goods coming into the United States from the export tax of those islands. Merchandise from either country is subjected to the

Skin Preserver.

Blanks' Velveteen Lotion

It is one of the most toilet preparations that you can get anywhere. It is a great favorite among the ladies. It acts like a charm upon the skin—very cooling, softening and healing in effect. It softens and smooths rough skin, heals chapped surfaces, moistens dry, harsh spots, aids in restoring the color to faded complexions, and is very beneficial in clearing the skin of pimples, blackheads and mudiness.

Ask you to give this preparation a trial, confidently believing that you will be as other ladies are who have used it—a great admirer and constant user of it. You will find it a most pleasant addition to your list of toilet requisites.

Price 15 and 25 Cents a Bottle
Prepared and Sold by
BLANKS
The Prescription Druggist,
and
L. Wagner Drug Co.
The Toilet and Perfumery Druggist.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring,
Neuenahr, Germany,
and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

WOULD LET DOWN BARS TO VOTERS

(Continued from First Page.)

of inducing them to support him in such departure, and he said to-day he believed there were chances of success. Every such bill has to be referred to the court of claims. The court returns to the House or Senate, as the case may be, a statement of the findings of fact. A bill appropriating the money or the payment of the amount found to be due must then be passed. Provision for the payment of the claims found to be just is generally made in the omnibus claim bill. Such a bill passed both houses at the last session and was approved by the President. It is not likely there will be such a bill this year.

In this connection it is well to state for the benefit of those who lost property during the progress of the war that while the government, following the example of all civilized governments, will pay for church, hospital and school property destroyed during the progress of the war, and for property of every character destroyed by Federal soldiers after the conclusion of hostilities, it will not pay for private property destroyed while the war was in progress, unless it be shown that the claimant was always loyal to the United States government.

May Not Fill Vacancy.
Governor-elect Swanson said to-day he had not decided as to whether he would order a special election to fill the vacancy in Congress by reason of his resignation of the seat from the Fifth Virginia District to take the oath of Governor of the Commonwealth. "I will consult with Democrats about the matter, and reach a decision soon after I take the oath of office," he said.

The Democrats of the district apparently do not want a special election held, but desire that the candidate elected at the regular election next fall be elected to fill out the unexpired term also. In this case, the man chosen then would take his seat at once, instead of having to wait until December, 1907, or the fourth of March, 1909, in case there should be an extra session of Congress.

Anent Roster of Fosters.
Herbert M. Foster, son of W. T. Foster, of this city, but for many years one of the best known men in Richmond, police force, is disturbed lest his Richmond friends should think he has been arrested in connection with a murder case. A Herbert Foster was arrested in Alexandria last night, charged with some sort of complicity in the murder of a man named Curtin of that city, or of having some knowledge of the person suspected of committing the murder.

Herbert M. Foster is an employee of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in that city, but he has not got in any trouble of the kind that is bothering the other Foster.

Mr. Henry M. Tyler, of Richmond, will leave here to-night to attend a session of the State Board of Fisheries in Norfolk to-morrow. It is generally understood that Governor Swanson will appoint W. McDonald Lee to the chairmanship of the board, to succeed Dr. Bowdoin, of Accomac county.

But There Are Others.
A friend of Speaker Cardwell, of the Virginia House of Delegates, said to-day he was absolutely positive that that gentleman had no idea of aspiring to the seat in Congress now held by Representative Lamb. "If you vote against this amendment," he continued, "forever and eternally hold your peace about the extortions of the sugar trust." The amendment was ruled out of order.

Got Together Again.
Mr. Clark appealed from the decision of the chair, and on a rising vote the decision was sustained 220 to 12, not a Republican voting with the Democrats. Applause followed the vote, when Mr. Williams exclaimed: "Having succeeded in removing the Republican party from the public applause, which is always the result of any attack on the sugar trust (prolonged Democratic applause), I will now offer another amendment."

Mr. Williams gave way to Mr. Sullivan (Massachusetts), who offered an amendment, which failed. The bill was then reported to the House and the Democratic substitute providing for free trade with the Philippines was offered and defeated, 231 to 196.

Messrs. Clark and Lamar, of Florida, were the only Democrats to vote against the substitute.

The roll call on the passage of this bill resulted in 258 yeas and seventy-one nays, with seven answering present. Fifty-seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats voted against the bill. The House adjourned until to-morrow. The bill admits goods, the growth or products of the Philippine Islands, into the United States free of duty, except sugar, tobacco and rice, on which a tariff of twenty-five per cent. of the Dingley rate is levied. It provides that after April 11, 1905, there shall be absolute free trade each way between the United States and the Philippines. It also exempts Philippine goods coming into the United States from the export tax of those islands. Merchandise from either country is subjected to the

WEREN'T LOOKING FOR RATE BILL

Discussion of Question in Senate
Precipitated by Relative Remarks of Fulton.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—Unexpectedly the Senate to-day found itself considering the railroad rate question which was precipitated by Mr. Fulton's taking the floor to make a brief speech in explanation of an amendment offered by him to the Dingley bill giving to courts of justice authority to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission imposing an unreasonable rate. He had not proceeded far when he was switched from a general explanation of the terms of the provision to a debate on the principle which it seeks to establish and a general debate followed.

Mr. Fulton held the floor throughout but there were many interruptions, and other Senators fully shared the time, among them being Messrs. Finkler, Spear, Bailey and Clay. The discussion was listened to most attentively by all the Senators, showing the great interest that is felt in the subject. The trend of the controversy was all toward the point as to whether Congress has the right to delegate its authority to fix rates and whether the courts may determine what is a reasonable rate. Mr. Fulton contended that the courts may legitimately exercise this right.

Mr. Scott made a brief speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill, and Mr. Heyburn gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to name a day for voting on the pure food bill.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

**TENNESSEE C. AND I. CO.
INCREASES ITS CAPITAL**

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, January 16.—Directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at a meeting in this city to-day, authorized an issue of \$7,000,000 of new common stock of that company. This will increase the total of common stock of the company to \$20,000,000. It was announced that the proceeds of the new issue will be used in improving and developing the property of the company.

ATKINSON PASSES MUSTER IN SENATE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: George W. Atkinson, West Virginia, Judge of the Court of Claims; George W. Cobb, collector of customs, district of Albemarle, North Carolina. Postmasters: South Carolina—Robinson P. Searson, Allendale; Thomas E. Husbands, Dillon. Tennessee—Andrew W. Wills, Nashville. Virginia—Clinton W. Hoge, Gate City; John B. Kimberly, Fort Monroe. Georgia—James F. Overstreet, Douglas.

DANIEL'S BRIDGE BILL PASSES THE SENATE

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—Senator Daniel's bill appropriating five million dollars for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac at this city passed the Senate this afternoon.

There was scarcely any objection to the passage of the bill at this time, and the vote was unanimous.

The bill contemplates immediate appropriation of five hundred thousand and will to secure plans and begin the work of construction. It will be passed by the Senate several times, but has always failed of action in the House. Whether it stands a better chance this session than heretofore cannot be said. The bill provides that the bridge shall be built between some point in this city and the Arlington estate.

Federal Matters.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Virginia—Charlottesville, route 3, Virgil E. Ballard, carrier; Walter Morris, substitute; Monacan, route 1, Willie D. Beale, carrier; William S. Lineberry, substitute.

North Carolina—Bryson City, route 1, Robert M. McFann, carrier; Monteville Sherrill, substitute; Carrick, route 1, John K. Eaves, carrier; Ed. Black, substitute; Harrisburg, route 1, George A. Bumgardner, carrier; Robert Barbee, substitute; route 2, James W. Taylor, carrier; Ira Taylor, substitute; route 3, Zeb M. Stafford, carrier; James F. Harris, substitute; Mount Pleasant, route 2, Will J. Moore, carrier; Math Caudle, substitute; route 2, Marshall O. Barringer, carrier; Daniel L. Barringer, substitute.

Patents issued—Virginia, Lindsey Gas-kin, electric automobile bell signal for railway track crossings; Jordan W. Grant, Portsmouth, pop safety valve; Thomas J. King, Richmond, combined welder and harrow; Isaac J. Marcuse, Richmond, sheet metal can.

North Carolina—John T. McLain, Stony Point, andron.

United States army, is relieved from duty at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and will proceed to his home, Roanoke, Va., for annulment of contract.

Postmasters Appointed.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters: Tennessee—William Spellings, McKenzie; Andrew B. Hearing, Ripley; Elizabeth Kirby Smith, Sewanee.

TOBACCO GROWERS.
Farmers Rapidly Bringing Tobacco to Warehouse.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BLACKSTONE, VA., January 16.—The Dark Tobacco Growers Association of this district has two men in the field each day, soliciting tobacco, and they report much progress in the work. The warehouse here is open and tobacco is daily being brought in and stored there. Most of the tobacco in the counties of Albemarle, and Lunenburg has been brought into the association, so to the conservation of the growers, every indication points to the success of the association.

Fire in Independence.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
INDEPENDENCE, VA., January 16.—The houses of Mrs. Moore, widow of the late Capt. Moore, and John Taylor, were burned last night. The fire originated in the residence of Mrs. Moore, and is thought to have been caused by the lighting of a lamp. Mr. Taylor occupied the old Elliott house, one of the landmarks of Independence.

The fire at one time threatened to destroy the entire town, but by heroic efforts was checked. Mrs. Moore's \$500 insurance. Mr. Taylor's loss is total.

LITTLE POCKET PHYSICIAN

Hymel Inhaler That Never Fails to Cure Catarrh.

Thousands who have been cured by Hymel, call the inhaler that comes with every outfit "The little pocket physician," as it is so small that it can be carried in the pocket or purse.

Prior to the discovery of Hymel, statistics show that at least 97 out of every 100 persons in this State were suffering from catarrh in some form. The remarkable results following the use of Hymel are shown by the smaller percentage to-day of people suffering from catarrh.

There is really no excuse whatever for anyone having catarrh, now that Hymel is so readily obtainable.

A complete Hymel outfit consists of "The little pocket physician," a medicine dropper, and a bottle of Hymel, at cost only \$1 while additional bottles of Hymel can be procured for 50 cents, making it the most economical, as well as the most reliable treatment for the cure of catarrh.

Do not delay longer the use of Hymel, if you have catarrh. This is a purely local disease, and Hymel goes right to the spot where the catarrhal germs are present, destroys them, soothes and heals all inflammation, and makes a permanent and lasting cure.

If you cannot obtain Hymel of your dealer, it will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Write to-day for a free sample bottle and consultation blank that will entitle you to services of our medical department without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Hymel Building, Rhine, N. Y.

MARSHALL FIELD DIED YESTERDAY

(Continued from First Page.)

schools of Conway. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a general country store in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained for four years. He went to Chicago in 1856 and began his career there as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods establishment of Cooley, Wadsworth and Company. During the four years that he remained with this house he showed marked commercial ability, and in 1860 was given a partnership. The late Levi Z. Leiter was also connected with the firm, and in 1865 the two young men withdrew, and in company with Potter Palmer they organized the firm of Field, Palmer and Leiter, which continued until 1867.

When Mr. Palmer withdrew, and the firm became Field, Leiter and Company. This continued until 1871, when Mr. Leiter retired, and the firm became known as Marshall Field and Company, as it is today. The house forged to the front very rapidly, and it is now the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. Its remarkable success is attributed almost entirely to Mr. Field and his methods. He made it a rule never to borrow money, and never to issue a note.

Mr. Field was twice married, his first wife having died several years ago. Mrs. Field left two children—Ethel, now married and residing at Leamington, England, and Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself at his home in this city November 22, 1905, and died five days later, September 5, 1905. Mr. Field was married in London, England, to Mrs. Cation.

WONDERFUL CAREER OF GREAT MERCHANT

From Farmer's Boy He Rose to Be Head of \$50,000,000 a Year Establishment.

Marshall Field began life as a farmer's boy in Massachusetts, trying a clerkship in a country store. Then, going to Chicago, and growing up with the town, he finally became the head of a mercantile establishment which did a business of more than \$50,000,000 a year.

Honesty and industry have always been associated with his name, and he was not a stranger to philanthropy and the arts. In addition to his dry-goods business he had extensive banking interests, owned more than \$50,000,000 worth of real estate, was the chief stockholder in the Pullman Company, held enormous quantities of railroad stocks and bonds, and was a director in the Steel Trust.

In spite of this colossal wealth he was a modest and retiring man. Little known to society, though his handsome looks and cultivated mind were calculated to grace it.

It is interesting to recall that throughout his long career the public never said any but kind things of Marshall Field.

Did a Cash Business.
It was a matter of pride with him that he was a cash business man. He never gave a note, never bought a share of stock on margin, never borrowed money nor allowed his property to be encumbered with mortgages. He was a cash business man, and he held his customers to a strict enforcement of their contracts.

Mr. Field was born in Western Massachusetts, in the little town of Conway, in 1825. Five years ago he gave the town a \$50,000 public library, in commemoration of the centennial of the town's common school and academy education, and at the age of seventeen went to Pittsfield, Mass., to become a dry goods clerk. Having served there four years, he started out for a place offering opportunities, and Chicago was his first and last stop.

He made no guarantee at that time that Chicago would become a great metropolis—in fact, the chances seemed rather in favor of St. Louis—but Mr. Field's heart and soul were in the city, and the story of his life is a wonderfully close index of the city's history and growth.

He obtained employment as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Farwell and Co. His equipment at the outset in his new field of labor was health, industry, sound principles and ambition. Genuine worth did not have to wait for dead men's shoes to secure recognition in the broader field in which he was to move.

His good qualities were promptly discovered by his employers and availed of to mutual advantage.

Mr. Field remained in the capacity of clerk only four years. In 1860 he was made a partner. In 1865 there was a partial reorganization, the new firm consisting of Mr. Field, L. Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer, under the firm name of Field, Palmer and Leiter. Two years later Mr. Palmer withdrew, and until 1881 the firm of the three was Field, Leiter and Company. Mr. Leiter retired in the latter year, and since that time the firm has been Marshall Field and Company.

Quick Recovery From Fire.
The only break in the unexampled growth of the great mercantile house that made by the fire of 1871. In that great calamity Mr. Field suffered proportionately with the city itself. His firm lost its business at State and Washington Streets, the present site of the retail store of Marshall Field and Company. Everything was swept away by the flames, leaving a loss of \$3,500,000. The firm eventually recovered \$2,500,000 insurance.

The disaster was met with characteristic energy and pluck. While the ruins still smoldered, Mr. Field had opened by the firm in the street-car bar at State and Twentieth Streets, and rebuilding was at once begun on the old site.

The firm of the three was Field, Leiter and Company. Mr. Leiter retired in the latter year, and since that time the firm has been Marshall Field and Company.

Worth \$150,000,000.
Entirely outside his enormous dry goods business, Marshall Field was estimated to be worth \$150,000,000. He was assessed at \$500,000 on real estate alone in Chicago and New York, and paid taxes on a \$100,000,000 personally assessed wealth, out suggesting that the figures were too high.

Mr. Field's seventy years had turned his hair and mustache to a silvery whiteness. He was a singularly distinguished-looking man and a man whose dignified presence inspired respect in other persons.

His first wife was Miss Nannie Scott, of Iron, Ohio. After her death at Nice, France, in 1886, Mr. Field was repeatedly reported to be engaged to the widow of General Phil Sheridan. This Mr. Field denied, and on September 8th of last year he married Mrs. Arthur Cation, a wealthy Englishwoman.

Marshall Field, Jr., died in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, on November 27, 1905, from a self-inflicted pistol wound, which his family declared to have been accidental, and left three children, Marshall Field III, aged ten; Henry, nine, and Gwendolyn, four.

The elder Field had one other child, Mrs. Ethel Beatty, who was divorced from a wealthy Englishman named Arthur Beatty, and later married a British army captain.

A prominent Chicagoan once said that Chicago would never know what Marshall Field had been to it until after he was dead. In all his giving he was unostentatious, and it is more than likely that his greatest benefactions have never been told. He made many efforts of land to Chicago University, including "Marshall Field," the University athletic grounds. He offered Chicago \$10,000,000 with which to build and endow a permanent home for the Field Columbian Museum of Art. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics, having been a favorite candidate (against his will) for the Vice-Presidential nomination at St. Louis in 1904.

**JURY HAS BEEN DRAWN
IN GREENE-GAYNOR CASE**

(By Associated Press.)
SAVANNAH, GA., January 16.—The Greene and Gaynor case has at last drawn its tortuous length over the ground of preliminaries that have been so desperately fought by counsel for defense and through this, to the lay mind, wilderness of pleas in abatement, pleas in jurisdiction, pleas in bar and demurrers, the proceedings have passed to the point where a jury has been drawn.

Six deputy marshals were sent out this afternoon with summonses for seventy-two jurors and these are to report on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. None was drawn from this county, all being from elsewhere in the district.

When the session of the Federal Court began to-day, Judge S. B. Adams, associated in the presentation of the government's case, began his argument against Greene and Gaynor. The argument was upon the demurrer filed by the defendants to the most recent indictment against them, charging them with the embezzlement of \$275,470.

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Wm. Carter
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FREE!
Handsome Calendar with each cash purchase of
\$2.00

Agents for Standard Patterns.

Our Third

Great Anniversary Sale

FREE!
Decorated Cracker Jar with each cash purchase of
\$4.00

Is proving to the buying public of Richmond what a systematic collection of choice bargains will produce. We have arranged these special bargains so that they will last during the entire sale and each day brings forth new wonders—just watch the announcements in the daily papers.

We are reducing Winter Goods and are offering some extra bargains in early Spring materials.

Remember the Reason: CASH--That's Why Nothing at Full Price.

Anniversary Sale of Dress Goods and Silks.

Should you look in every nook and corner of this city with the most powerful searchlight you could not find such bargains as we are offering in this department.

Fine Silks, 24 inches wide, 50c value, for20c	Fine quality Corduroy, in green, blue and red, 50c value.....20c	Mistral and Volle, 50c value, cut to25c
Pearl De Sole, in two shades of navy, brown, pink and tan, \$1.00 value, cut to65c	Pearl De Cygne Silk, 24 inches wide, popular shades, regular \$1.00 value, cut to80c	Extra quality Mohair, 44 inches wide, in black only, cut from \$1.00 and \$1.50 values for75c

Anniversary Sale of Corsets--Three Specials

The first is one of the biggest values ever offered. Good Steel Boning, medium and long, 50c value.....20c	The second is one of the finest makes and is just up to the minute, and we are going to sell it Wednesday for45c	The third is the result of a special arrangement with the W. B. factory to sell a lot of their regular \$1.00 values for75c
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Anniversary Sale of Ribbons.

These bargains are something out of the ordinary and are not Loom ends or odd lots, but special lots, and they must be sold, hence these low prices—

All the newest shades of 40's and 60's that were 15c, for10c	Handsome qualities and popular colors of 80's and 100's; were 15c, for12½c
--------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A special Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 5 inches wide and regular 25c seller, will be sold on Wednesday for 15c.

Specials for the Anniversary Sale.

Men's Shirts, all sizes; some slightly soiled, but all worth 50c and 60c, for.....35c	Ladies' White Lawn Waists; were contracted for when cotton was cheap, 50c values, Wednesday.....30c
Lining--Percale and Saten--in greens and reds, 15c and 20c value, only.....8½c	One lot Canvas Lining, in white and gray, one of the best offerings; 10c value7½c

Anniversary Sale of White Goods.

Positively the greatest bargains ever offered; even a casual glance will convince you.

SHEER LAWN, 44 inches wide, all you want, 7c value.....5c	FIGURED MADRAS, 10 and 20 yards to the piece; bargain at10c	WASH CHIFFON, 46 inches wide, hard to get at 15c, special.....12½c
-----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

Anniversary Sale of Lace and Embroideries.

Must be seen to be appreciated. The showing is wonderful.

Point de Paris Laces, wide, showy patterns, 8c value, for5c	Batiste Embroidery, all fine work, better than the average 15c value.....8-8-4c
Cambrie Edging and Insertion, in handsome designs, regular 8-13c value, for4-7-8c	Wide, showy Flounces in Fine Batiste, good work, 75c and \$1.00 value.....45c

Anniversary Sale of Fine High Grade Linens.

These goods were picked from our large stock for your especial benefit.

Twill Crash, with red border, sold everywhere else for 5c, this sale.....3½c	Huck Towels, hemmed, and an unusual offering for Wednesday5c
Linen Huck Towels, hemmed, handsome borders, and the usual price is 12½c and 15c, only.....10c	Irish Linen Dinner Napkins, full 3-4 sizes, 60c patterns, \$1.50 values, cut to65c